

**ANNUAL
ADMINISTRATION
REPORT
(1965-66)**



**GOVERNMENT
OF
TRIPURA**

**ANNUAL
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF
THE UNION TERRITORY OF TRIPURA
FOR THE YEAR
1965-66**

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ERRATA TO THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT

Chapter	Page	Line	For	Read
Introduction	(ii)	34	—	Add 'the' before 'Rajya Sabha'
„	(iv)	3	—	Put full-stop after 'acres' and omit 'of land at present'
Land Acquisition,	12	1	—	Omit 'of' after 'Act I of' within bracket
Home (Police, Deptt	19	1	Inspector	Inspector
„	19	28	head	had
„	20	5	The	There
Education Deptt.	22	24	Post-graduate	Post-graduate
Employment Exchange.	37	last line	Conveninence	Convenience
Tribal Welfare Department	38	15	first	first
Agriculture Department	43	last line	—	connect the word 'broa dcasts'
Food & Civil Supplies Deptt.	53	28	suggar	sugar
„	55	11	—	Connect the word 'In do'
O. M & Vigilance Deptt.	61	12	expenditious	expeditious
„	61	26	reviocation	revocation
Animal Husbandry Deptt.	67	1	achivements	achievements

—

INTRODUCTION

Situated between 22°-56' N and 24°-32' N and 91°-10' E and 92°-21' E, Tripura is essentially a border region. 65% of the total area is hilly land and the remaining 35% constitutes flat land. Six principal ranges of hills namely Baramura—Deotamura, Atharamura, Longtharai, Sardeng, Sakhan and Jampai increasing in height gradually, run north to south with an average distance of 12 miles between two ranges. Each range as a whole is higher than the one on its west. And the altitudes vary between 50' to 3080' ft. above the sea level. There are 12 river basins, eight of which are important. The drainage pours down north by the 'Khowai', 'Dholai', 'Manu', 'Juri' and the 'Longai', west by the 'Gumti' and south-west by the Fenny and Muhuri.

The climate of the Territory is generally hot and humid. The temperature generally varies between 8.9°c and 42°c. January is generally the coldest month and May is the hottest month of the year. The normal rainfall of the Territory is 2100·7 mm. Rains generally start in April and continue upto the end of October. Heaviest rainfall is in the month of June. The soil is lateritic with little water absorption capacity. The flat land in the valleys is alluvial consisting of sand, silt and clay.

Tripura is strategically important since it lies between the river valleys of Burma and East Pakistan. In fact, the Territory is cut off from the rest of India and is surrounded on three sides by East Pakistan with a long international boundary of about 930 kms. and forms an isolated pocket connected with the main land by only an access road through the hills to the border of Cachar District in Assam. The communication system in the area has never been easy and the Territory has always been regarded as one of the inaccessible areas of the region. With the construction of the

(ii)

Assam-Agartala Road, this area was linked with the rest of the country by road. In fact, even to-day the Assam-Agartala road serves as the life-line of the Territory. Before Independence, Tripura was entirely dependant on the Railway lines (the then Assam-Bengal Railways) running very close to its borders for communication. The railway stations of the surrounding districts of East Bengal were within a stone's throw from some of the subdivisional towns of Tripura. With the partition of the country all these Railway Stations had gone to East Pakistan and thus the communication system of Tripura was completely disrupted. Tripura has recently been linked with N. F. Railway by the opening of a metre gauge line from Patherkandi to Dharmanagar. Carriage of materials from Dharmanagar to different parts of the Territory has, therefore, to be done by roads. Regular air services operate from Calcutta to Agartala.

Tripura was a princely State. It acceded to the Indian Union in October 1949 and was administered as a part 'C' State. With the re-organisation of States from the 1st November, 1956 it became a Union Territory. This Territory is now administered under the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. The head of the Administration is the Chief Commissioner. There is a popular Ministry and a Legislative Assembly consisting of 30 elected members. There is a Judicial Commissioner's Court. The pattern of civil and criminal administration is the same as obtaining in the rest of the country. There is one District Magistrate for the whole of the Territory which is divided into ten revenue Sub-divisions of which Khowai is under a Deputy Collector and the other nine are each under a Sub-Deputy Collector. For the supervision of the work of Sub-Deputy Collectors these nine Sub-divisions were grouped into three zones with a Deputy Collector in charge of each. Two members of Parliament represent the Territory in the Lok Sabha and one in Rajya Sabha.

The population of Tripura rose from 6,39,000 in 1951 to 11,42,000 in 1961. Such an increase in population was mainly due to heavy influx of refugees from the neighbouring districts of East Pakistan after partition. Tripura saw the first influx of refugees in 1941 when communal riots broke out in the district of Dacca. After partition refugees in their thousands again trekked into Tripura for a safe shelter and an honourable living. The rush of influx became so heavy at times that normal arrangements tended to give way upsetting the economic equilibrium of this small Territory. The influx of refugees again became very heavy in 1963 when thousands of families entered Tripura through unauthorised routes. Thus a constant flow of homeless people from East Pakistan has kept this acute problem alive all along. In fact the refugees now outnumber the original inhabitants. The sex ratio is 1000 males to 932 females. The majority of the population is Hindu. About 20% of the population is literate. 3,60,070 persons belong to the scheduled tribes and 1,19,725 persons to the scheduled castes, according to the 1961 census.

Admittedly a backward area this hilly Territory of Tripura has been making noticeable progress in certain spheres of development such as Education, Health, Agriculture, Roads etc. under the three five year plans. The year under review has taken the Territory a step further in its onward march.

Apart from the rapid increase in the number of educational institutions the most important of the recent developments in the sphere of Education are the starting of a Music College, a Women's College, an Engineering College and one B.T. College for Secondary Teachers' Training.

Tripura has made great headway in the field of Medical and Public Health also. With the employment of highly qualified Surgeons, Physicians, Gynaecologists etc. in different hospitals, the patients suffering from serious diseases are no longer referred to Hospitals out-side the Territory for better treatment except in very special circumstances.

c In the field of Agriculture also the progress is remarkable. While in 1951 the acreage of cultivable land was 4,71,800, area under cultivation at present is 7,97,409 acres of land at present. Paddy in three seasons (aus, aman, boro) sugarcane, groundnut, pulses, mustard, cotton and jute are among the most important crops grown here.

Remarkable progress has been made in the field of communication. In the Pre-plan period Tripura had no metalled road, but only 197 kms. of kutcha road. At the end of 1965 the Territory has 518 kms. of metalled road, 520 kms. of black topped roads and 596 kms. of kutcha roads.

With a view to bringing the tribal people educationally and economically on a level with the general population of the country as speedily as possible the Government adopted various schemes for the welfare of backward classes which have been in operation since the first Five Year Plan. Besides settling the "Jhumias" on plain lands in 47 Colonies, various programmes have been taken up for their upliftment. Apart from establishment of schools and hospitals at different places for the benefit of the tribal people, a number of boarding houses have been constructed for their children. Moreover, stipends are awarded regularly to tribal students residing in boarding houses.

Thus with the systematic expansion of medical facilities even in the remotest rural areas ; construction of highways ; setting up of colonies for shifting tribal cultivators ; introduction of improved agricultural method ; promotion of cottage industries and setting up of medium industries, Tripura has been endeavouring to keep pace with the rest of India in its onward march to planned prosperity.

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP AND COMPOSITION OF THE LEGISLATIVE AND THE JUDICIARY

The Executive

Tripura is a Centrally administered Territory under a Chief Commissioner. Shri S. P. Mukerjee continued as Chief Commissioner upto 6. 8. 65. Shri M. C. Mukharji took over as Chief Commissioner with effect from the afternoon of the 6th August, 1965.

To aid and advise the Administrator, Tripura had a council of Ministers. It consisted of two Ministers, Shri S. L. Singh, Chief Minister and Shri S. Sen Gupta, Minister. Three Deputy Ministers, Shri M. L. Bhowmick, Shri B Das and Shri R. P. Choudhury assisted the Ministers.

The Chief Minister held the charge of confidential and cabinet, Home (excluding Jails), Secretariat Administration, Appointment & Services, Finance, Revenue, Food & Civil Supplies and Public Works.

Shri S. Sen Gupta, Minister was in charge of Development, Industries, Labour, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Medical and Public Health, Law, Local Self Government, Education, Transport, Rehabilitation, Jails and Forests.

The council of Ministers held 11 meetings during the period and discussed various administrative, agrarian and welfare matters.

Tripura Secretariat had a Chief Secretary, a Finance Secretary and a Judicial Secretary. Development Commissioner was the ex-officio Secretary of the Development Departments.

The Principal Engineer, the Director of Education, the Director of Rehabilitation and the Director of Health Services were ex-officio Secretaries of their respective Departments. Two Deputy Secretaries and four Under Secretaries helped the Secretaries in their work. One Assistant Legal Remembrancer helped the Legal Remembrancer. One Deputy Development Commissioner helped the Development Commissioner.

The District Administration of the entire Territory was run by one District Magistrate & Collector with his headquarters at Agartala. There were three Additional District Magistrate & Collectors and one Senior Deputy Magistrate.

The Territory is divided into 10 revenue Sub-divisions of which Khowai is under a Deputy Collector and the other nine are each under a Sub-Deputy Collector. For the supervision of the work of Sub-Deputy Collectors, these nine Sub-divisions are grouped into three zones with a Deputy Collector in charge of each.

The Legislature

The Tripura Legislative Assembly continued to function with 32 members. The party position of the Legislative Assembly including the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker was as follows :—

Name of the party	Number
1. Congress	19
2. Communist	11
3. Independent	Nil
4. Nominated	2

Shri U. K. Roy and Shri Ershad Ali Choudhury continued to hold the office of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker respectively.

During the period under report, the Legislative Assembly held three sessions for 32 days. The following bills were passed by the Assembly and assented to by the President :—

1. The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1965 (Bill No. 5 of 1965)
2. The Police (Tripura Amendment) Bill, 1965 (Bill No. 6 of 1965)
3. The Tripura Tribal Inhabitants (House Tax) Bill, 1965 (Bill No. 7 of 1965)
4. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1966 (Bill No. 1 of 1966)
5. The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1966 (Bill No. 2 of 1966)
6. The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1966 (Bill No. 3 of 1966)
7. The Tripura Khadi & Village Industries Board Bill, 1966 (Bill No. 4 of 1966)

[The last two Bills were passed by the Assembly in its session- held from 14.3.66 to 12.4.66]

The number of questions dealt with by the Assembly was as follows :—

Class of questions	Number of questions	
	Admitted	Answered
1. Short notice question	1	1
2. Starred question	505	446
3. Unstarred question	246	228

Other items of business transacted by the Assembly were as follows :—

Class of business	Number of business		Decision of the House		
	discussed		Passed	Lost	With-drawn
1 Resolution	20		6	12	2
2. Motion	4		1	3	—
3. Matters of urgent public importance	5		—	—	—

The following Legislative Committees were constituted and functioned during the year :—

Name of Committees	Number of meetings held	Number of reports submitted	
1. Committee on Rules	—		—
2. Business Advisory Committee	5		5
3. Privilege Committee	4		—
4. Petition Committee	2		2
5. Committee on Absence of Members	5		4
6. Public Accounts Committee	3		1
7. Committee of Estimate	5		1

The work of the Tripura Legislative Assembly Secretariat was managed by a Secretary.

As against the budget grant of Rs. 3, 07,400/-, an amount of Rs. 3,06,560.37 P was spent by the Tripura Legislative Assembly during the year.

The Judiciary

The court of the Judicial Commissioner is the highest Judiciary in this Territory. There are one District & Sessions Judge, one Additional District & Sessions Judge, one Subordinate & Assistant Sessions Judge, one Additional Sub-Judge and nine Munsiffs (including one Registrar for the Judicial Commissioner's Court) having a separate court for each. Four Munsiffs were invested with powers to enable them to try cases triable by Magistrates.

LAW DEPARTMENT

The highest Judiciary in Tripura is the court of the Judicial Commissioner. The Judicial Commissioner of Tripura is also the Judicial Commissioner for Manipur. He holds court in Tripura for about two weeks in a month.

The number of cases disposed of in the Judicial Commissioner's court during the period from 1.4.65 to 31.3.66 was 267 as against 561 cases for disposal (including 253 cases instituted during the period). Out of the cases disposed of, 148 were civil and 119 criminal.

The total receipts in the Judicial Commissioner's court amounted to Rs. 24,000/- and the total expenditure was Rs. 51,600/- during the year.

There are 12 civil courts in Tripura subordinate to the court of the Judicial Commissioner, of which one is the District Judge's court, one is the Additional District Judge's court, one is Subordinate Judge's court, one is Additional Subordinate

Judge's court and the remaining eight are the courts of Munsiffs. The District Judge also functions as Sessions Judge, Special Judge under Prevention of Corruption Act, Presiding Officer of labour Court, Commissioner for workmen's Compensation, Land Acquisition Judge, Chairman of the Agricultural Income Tax Appellate Tribunal and Motor Accident Claims Tribunal. The two Subordinate Judges are vested with the powers of the Assistant Sessions Judges and with powers to try money suits valued at Rs. 201/- to Rs. 500/- under the Provincial Small causes Court Act, 1887. The Subordinate Judge has also been appointed as Claims Officer under the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960. All the Munsiffs except that of Sadar are vested with the powers to try criminal cases as first class Magistrates. The Munsiffs have also been vested with powers of small causes Court Judges to the extent of Rs. 200/-. They have also been empowered to dispose of claims under the Minimum Wages Act. They are also delegated with the powers under section 388 of the Indian Succession Act.

The number of civil appeal and cases, criminal motions, criminal appeals and special cases disposed of in the courts of the District and Sessions Judge and the Additional District and Session Judge was 832 as against 1723 cases for disposal (including 943 instituted during the year), leaving a balance of 891 cases.

The number of sessions cases disposed of in the Sessions Judge's court, Additional Sessions Judge's court and two Assistant Sessions Judges' courts was 67 as against 77 cases for disposal (including 68 instituted during the year), leaving a balance of 10 cases.

The number of criminal appeals, civil suits and civil cases disposed of in the courts of Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs was 2124 as against 3768 cases for disposal (including 1947 instituted during the year), leaving a balance of 1644 cases.

The total receipts in the District and Sessions Judge's court and courts subordinate thereto was Rs- 1,03,773.29 during the period.

There were one District Magistrate, three Additional District Magistrates, one Senior Deputy Magistrate and 40 Stipendiary Magistrates. Two Additional District Magistrates did not perform magisterial work. Of the 40 Stipendiary Magistrates, 18 were vested with first class powers, 11 with second class powers and the remaining 11 with third class powers to try criminal cases. Almost all the Magistrates had to perform other administrative and miscellaneous functions in addition to trial of criminal cases.

The number of criminal cases, criminal appeals and motions disposed of during the year was 6731 as against 10363 cases for disposal (including 8185 instituted during the year), leaving a balance of 3632 cases.

HOME (POLITICAL) DEPARTMENT

The Home (Political) Department continued to carry out its multifarious functions relating to border affairs, problems of minorities, matters relating to foreigners and citizenship, Eastern Zonal Council, relief to political sufferers, re-settlement and welfare of ex-servicemen and serving Defence Services personnel, State ceremonial functions, etc.

Eastern Zonal Council

The Territory of Tripura has been included in the list of States of the Eastern Zone of the Five Zonal Councils constituted under section 15 of the States Re-organisation Act, 1956. During the year the Council held its 10th meeting at Ranchi on 16th July, 1966.

Relief to Political Sufferers

Ten political sufferers were given Rs. 3, 100/- as lump sum financial assistance from the Union Home Minister's Discretionary Grant for amelioration of their distress. One political sufferer was given Rs. 100/- from the Ministry of Health for medical treatment.

Educational concessions in the shape of stipends and book grants were also given to the children of political sufferers.

District Soldiers, Sailors, and Airmen's Board

There is no State Soldier's Sailors' and Airmen's Board in Tripura. The only District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board in the Territory continued to function under the supervision of the Home (Political) Department of the Government. The District Magistrate & Collector, Tripura continued as President of the Board. The annual expenditure on the maintenance of the Board was borne equally by the Tripura Government and the Government of India.

The D. S. S. & A. Board continued to render activities for the welfare of the ex-servicemen and the serving Defence Services personnel and also for their resettlement. The Board also attended the cases relating to security of property, unauthorised occupation of land and land dispute of serving Defence Services personnel, ex-servicemen and their dependents.

32 duplicate Discharge certificates were obtained from the respective Record Offices and Centres for distribution to the ex-servicemen who lost their original certificates.

Four cases of commutation of pension of ex-servicemen and settlement of accounts of 16 released/discharged soldiers were finalised

Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 575/- was granted to four ex-servicemen from the Tripura State Ex-servicemen's Benevolent Fund for alleviation of their distress.

During the Indo-Pak conflict, three Defence Services personnel belonging to this Territory were killed in action and one was injured. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 700'00 was given to the dependents of the deceased personnel by the State Committee for Welfare, Amenities and Voluntary Services, Tripura. The question of giving land for homestead and agricultural purposes to the dependents of the deceased personnel was under consideration of the Government.

Resettlement Scheme

The ex-servicemen and the serving Defence Services personnel are provided with khas land at the rate of two standard acres per head for their rehabilitation. So far, 10 (ten) colonies have been organised in which 582 ex-servicemen have been rehabilitated. Besides, a scheme for resettlement of 500 families of ex-servicemen has been taken up. During the year, preliminary steps have been taken to resettle 250 families of ex-servicemen in a compact block in the first instance. As per scheme, a settler family will get Rs. 440/- as grant for maintenance and share capital and Rs. 2060/- as loan for purchase of agricultural implements, seeds and manures etc.

The ex-servicemen were given necessary assistance in the matter of securing re-employment under this Government. Educational concessions were given to the children of ex-servicemen on merit and free medical facilities were also afforded to the ex-servicemen and their families.

Welfare Centres

The Social Welfare Centre (Samaj Kalyan Kendra) at Nagicherra Ex-servicemen's Colony continued to function.

The Training-cum-production Centre at Kunjaban continued to impart training to the families of serving Defence Services personnel and ex-servicemen in tailoring and embroidery. 20 families of ex-servicemen and serving Defence Services personel have completed training so far.

Flag Day

As usual the Flag Day was observed on the 7th December, 1965 throughout the Territory for collection of fund for the welfare of the ex-servicemen and an amount of Rs. 3542.81 was collected.

Re-Union/Rallies of ex-servicemen

Re-union and Rallies of ex-servicemen is being held on the 26th January every year. During the year 800 ex-servicemen participated in the Rally which was addressed by the Chief Minister.

Ex-servicemen's Co-operatives

There are two ex-servicemen's cooperative societies in Tripura, viz. Nagichera Praktan Sainik Sarbartha Sadhak Samabaya Samity Ltd. and Khowai Praktan Sainik Krishi Unnayan Samabaya Samity Ltd. The two societies continued to render activities for the welfare of the ex-servicemen.

Post War-Services Reconstruction Fund

The Committee of Administration of the Post War Services Reconstruction fund was not reconstituted during the year, since the decisions sought for from the Government of India in the matter was not received. The fund amounting to Rs. 46,000/- already drawn by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Tripura has been kept with the State Bank of India, Agartala in the fixed deposit account.

Special Services Fund

In pursuance of the policy decision of the Government of India regarding setting up of a new special services fund for reconstruction and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen, necessary steps were taken to constitute the State Managing Committee for the administration of the fund.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Land Revenue

One of the main sources of the revenue of the Territory is land revenue. The current demand under land revenue for the year 1965-66 was Rs. 1502328.43 and the arrear demand Rs. 2439205.76. The total amount collected against the current demand stood at Rs. 761299.54 and the total collection against the arrear demand amounted to Rs. 1080213.74. The percentage of collection to the current and the arrear demands was 51% and 44% respectively. Compared with the percentage of collection to the current and the arrear demands of the previous year which was 39.00 and 23.00 there was appreciable increase in the collection of the revenue.

Abatement of revenue to the extent of Rs. 325.33 P was allowed to the owners of lands on different grounds.

Economic Condition

Although there were no floods and gales of high magnitude during the year under report, the scarcity condition prevailed, throughout the Territory. The prices of the indigenous goods/products had gone up considerably. In order to relieve the distress of the people and to promote agriculture production in the areas affected by flood and drought, assistance in the shape of grants and loans were given. An amount of Rs. 1,70,500/- was disbursed to the distressed people as loans and advances for purchase of bullocks, seeds and agricultural implements. In areas where jhum cultivation was affected by heavy rains or drought the tribal cultivators were given financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 1,08,200/- to meet their needs. An amount of Rs. 10,000/- was given as gratuitous relief in the shape of cash grants, rations etc. to the people affected by flood and fire. Test relief measures were also undertaken in the areas where people were badly affected. An amount of Rs. 2,04,000/- was spent on test relief works.

LAND ACQUISITION

The Land Acquisition Act (Act I of 1894), the West Bengal Land Development and Planning (Amendment) Act, 1955, Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952 and the Defence of India Act, 1962 were in force in the matter of acquisition of land.

A statement indicating the disposal of work during the year under report is given below :—

- (1) Total number of cases pending
at the end of 31. 3. 65 —77
 - (2) Total number of cases instituted
during the year 1965-66 —122
 - (3) Total number of cases disposed
of during the year 1965-66 —126
 - (4) Total number of cases pending
at the end of 31. 3. 66 —73
 - (5) Area involved —572.803 acres
 - (6) Amount awarded —Rs. 13,87,875.78 P.
 - (7) Amount disbursed as —Rs. 18,87,513.01 P.
compensation
(This partially includes the
amount of award made during
the previous year)
-

EXCISE

The total excise revenue and charges collected during the year were as under :-

(i) Gross revenue	—	Rs. 5,96,618.55
(ii) Charges	—	Rs. 72,897.30
(iii) Net revenue	—	Rs. 5,23,721.25

The following statement will show the number of cases detected and sent up to the court and those ended in conviction during the year :-

(i) Cases detected	—	131
(ii) Cases sent to court	—	131
(iii) Cases disposed of departmentally	—	nil
(iv) Cases ended in conviction	—	112
(v) Cases ended in acquittal	—	nil
(vi) Cases pending at the end of the year	—	19

REGISTRATION

The registration of documents is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 and the Tripura Registration Rules, 1954. The destruction of records is done as per provisions of the Destruction of Registration Records rules 1963.

109 money lenders were registered under the Bombay Money Lenders Act, 1946 as extended to this Territory in 1959.

Two marriages under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 were registered during the year.

The details of registration work done during the year were as under :—

Number of Registration

Compulsory	Optional	Total of Cols. 1 & 2	Movable property	Total of Cols. 3 & 4
1	2	3	4	5
42,942	1,615	44,557	774	45,331

Aggregate value of property transferred by registered deeds

Effecting immovable property	Effecting Movable property	Total of Cols. 6 & 7	Total receipt
6	7	8	9

Rs. 4,17,94,723/- Rs. 39,31,625/- Rs. 4,57,26,348 Rs. 1,88,92.49 p

Refund	Net receipt	Total expenditure	Net income
10	11	12	13
Nil	Rs. 1,88,921.49 p	Rs. 1,19,703.06	Rs. 69,218.43

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

The survey and settlement operations in Tripura including land reforms were continued during the year.

The progress achieved upto 31. 3. 1966 in the different stages of work was as follows :—

Stage of work	Work done upto 31.3.65	Work done from 1.4.65 to 31.3.66	Total work done upto 31.3.66
(Area shown in square miles & square kilometres)			
1. Village boundary demarcation	<u>4116.00</u> 10655.83	—	<u>4116.00</u> 10655.83
2. Traverse	<u>4110.50</u> 10641.59	—	<u>4110.50</u> 10641.59
3. Kistwar (Internal survey)	<u>4110.50</u> 10641.59	—	<u>4110.50</u> 10641.59
4. Khanapuri (Preliminary record-writing)	<u>4110.50</u> 10641.59	—	<u>4110.50</u> 10641.59
5. Bujharat (Local explanation)	<u>4110.50</u> 10641.59	—	<u>4110.50</u> 10641.59
6. Implementation of land reforms (Notification vesting estate in the Government u/s 134 of the act)	<u>4116.00</u> 10655.83	—	<u>4116.00</u> 10655.83
7. Preparation of compensation assessment rolls and draft publication	<u>2331.55</u> 6036.10	<u>377.38</u> 976.99	<u>2708.93</u> 7013.09
8. Attestation and Jamabandhi	<u>2144.86</u> 5552.79	<u>1500.13</u> 3883.65	<u>3644.99</u> 9436.44
9. Draft publication of records of rights	<u>2018.59</u> 5225.89	<u>1241.99</u> 3215.36	<u>3260.58</u> 8441.25
10. Disposal of objection	<u>1730.99</u> 4481.33	<u>707.80</u> 1832.40	<u>2438.79</u> 6313.73
11. Final publication	<u>1706.44</u> 4417.77	<u>615.77</u> 1594.15	<u>2322.21</u> 6011.92
12. Final scrutiny	<u>920.52</u> 2383.12	<u>371.76</u> 962.44	<u>1292.28</u> 3345.66

All the provisions of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960, except section 99(1)(c) and those relating to prevention of fragmentation have now been enforced in the entire Territory. Section 99(1)(c) has been enforced in Kamalpur, Khowai and Sonamura Sub-divisions with effect from the 1st December, 1964.

An amount of Rs. 11,84,266.85 P was paid as compensation to 876 ex-intermediaries upto 31.3.1966.

Out of 1,86,404 mutation cases recorded upto 31.3.66 in Dharmanagar, Kailashahar, Kamalpur, Khowai, Sadar, Sonamura, Udaipur, Amarapur, Belonia and Sabroom Sub-divisions, 1,75,823 cases were disposed of. As against 2,05,902 cases of unauthorised occupation of khas land, 1,11,504 cases were disposed of.

The following amount was realised upto 31.3.1966.

i) Court fee	Rs. 5,58,140.70 P
ii) Sale proceeds of parchas	Rs. 81,682.20 P
iii) Saleable forms	Rs. 41,309.70 P
iv) Realisation of 1st instalment of premium	Rs. 6,23,987.62 P
	<u>Rs. 13,05,120.22 P</u>

A sum of Rs. 20,18,621.64 p was spent for settlement work as against the budget provision of Rs. 20,56,800/- during the year.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates for the year 1965-66 are given below :—

	<u>Budget Estimates</u>	<u>Revised Estimates</u>
(i) Revenue Expenditure—	Rs. 11,04,59,000/-	Rs. 11,49,89,000/-
(ii) Capital expenditure—	Rs. 4,42,20,000/-	Rs. 6,38,91,000/-
(iii) Loan expenditure—	Rs. 46,35,000/-	Rs. 38,45,000/-
Total—	Rs. 15,93,14,000/-	Rs. 18,27,25,000/-
{ Plan— Rs. 4,83,63,000/- }	Plan— Rs. 4,40,19,000/- }	
{ Non-Plan— Rs. 11,09,51,000/- }	Non-Plan—Rs. 13,87,06,000/- }	

Revenue receipts (including recoveries) were estimated to be Rs. 2,63,58,000/- against the Revenue expenditure of the Budget Estimates. The balance of Rs. 8,41,01,000/- was estimated to be received as grant-in-aid from the Central Government. Against the capital expenditure (including loan expenditure) of the Budget Estimates, the recoveries and loans from the Central Government were estimated to be Rs. 1,94,49,000/- and Rs. 2,94,06,000/- respectively.

Revenue receipts (including recoveries Rs. 1,76,08,000/- and opening balance of Consolidated Fund Rs. 55,67,000/-) were estimated to be Rs. 3,36,72,000/- against the revenue expenditure of the Revised Estimates. The balance of Rs. 8,13,17,000/- was estimated to be received as grant-in-aid from the Central Government. Against the Capital and Loan expenditure of the Revised Estimates, the recoveries, opening balance of the Consolidated Fund and Loans from the Central Government were estimated to be Rs. 3,38,37,000/-, Rs. 1,59,92,000/- and Rs. 1,79,07,000/- respectively.

Against the above estimated expenditure, the actuals for the year 1965-66 are as under :—

(i) Revenue expenditure—	Rs. 9,57,97,783/-
(ii) Capital expenditure—	Rs. 2,53,92,281/-
(iii) Loan expenditure—	Rs. 45,44,012/-
Total—	Rs. 12,57,34,076/-
{ Plan—	Rs. 3,85,87,881/- }
{ Non-Plan	Rs. 8,71,46,195/- }

NATIONAL SAVINGS MOVEMENT IN TRIPURA

The National Small Savings Organisation in Tripura continued its efforts for popularisation of various Small Savings Schemes. It launched a campaign entitled “Defend your country with your savings” in the wake of Pakistan’s aggression on India in September, 1965. A Savings Promotion Committee was formed under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate & Collector.

The Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme made significant progress. As against 1,110 C. T. D. accounts opened in the course of the last six years since 1959, 650 new accounts were opened during the year.

Nine new Pay Roll Savings Groups having a monthly contribution of Rs. 1,750/- were formed with 227 members.

The drive for opening new Post Office Savings Bank accounts was intensified and as a result, 5, 708 new Post Office Savings Bank accounts were opened.

An amount of Rs. 12.50 lakhs was collected during the year.

HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT.

General

A post of Inspector General of Police having been created for Tripura, Shri R. N. Sheopory took over in this capacity on the 19th September, 1965. He was declared Head of the Department of the Police Organisation. With the creation of the Border Security Force, the Inspector General of Police was also appointed the Commander for the Tripura Sub-Sector of the Eastern Frontier. The Border Security Force took over the operational control of the Tripura-East Pakistan border with effect from the 1st December, 1965. The Armed Police Bns. deputed to Tripura from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh continued to work under the operational control of the Border Security Force.

The Tripura Police on the whole continued to discharge their duties satisfactorily. During the year 15 Officers and 251 men of the Armed Branch and 165 Officers and 149 men of the Unarmed Branch were rewarded for good work. 5 officers and 143 men of the Armed Branch and 56 Officers and 180 men of the Unarmed Branch were departmentally punished for various delinquencies.

To look after the interest and well being of the Police personnel, one Welfare Officer continued to work.

The total expenditure of the Police Organisation amounted to Rs. 1,69,70,939.35 as against the Budget provision of Rs. 1,83,04,200.00 during the year 1965-66.

Law and order

The law and order situation was kept under control. The revolt of the Mizos in the Mizo Hills of Assam during the last part of February, 1966 had its repercussions on the Tripura-Mizo border. There were cases of looting of Government and

private properties in the areas adjoining the Tripura-Mizo border and the Assam Rifles Unit had to be deployed to bring the situation under control.

Crime Cases

There was a slight decline in the number of criminal cases during the year. In all 2386 criminal cases like dacoity, robbery, burglary, theft, murder etc. were registered during the year as against 2,473 in 1964-65. The following table would show the number of cases registered under various heads during the year as compared with the number of cases registered during the last year :—

Year	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglery	Theft	Murder	Others	Total
1964-65	43	26	432	812	21	1139	2473
1965-66	35	22	352	736	28	1213	2386

Tension in Border with East Pakistan

Tripura has about 930 kms. long border with East Pakistan, giving rise to a large number of incidents. During 1965-66 there were 19 incidents of kidnapping, 35 of cattle lifting, 55 involving raids, arson and dacoity etc. and 3 involving removal of boundary pillars caused by Pakistani miscreants and armed forces. Pakistani force also resorted to firing on Belonia Town and Tarakpur area of Dharmanagar Sub-Division on a number of occasions. During hostilities with Pakistan and also after the cessation of hostilities Pakistani forces started firing towards Srimantapur, Uttar Nabadwipchandanagar, Fulkumari, Dhanpur, Matinagar, Kalamchaura, Durgapur and Sonapur areas of Sonamura Sub-division; Bhagalpur, Narsingarh, Debipur and Kamalasagar areas of Sadar Sub-Division; Agartala Airport, Belonia town and Karangicherra of Khowai Sub-Division. The Weather Radar Installation of Civil Aerodrome at Agartala Airport which has no

military significance was attacked by the Pakistani Air Force during the Indo-Pak conflict as a result of which an employee on duty lost his life. The situation improved considerably with signing of the Tashkent Declaration. All steps were taken to restore normalcy on the border.

Civil Defence

The Civil Defence Unit which was formed consequent on the declaration of National Emergency continued to function. In the context of Pakistani aggression in September, 1965, Civil Defence measures were strengthened.

Police Hospital

One 20 bedded Police Hospital continued to function at the Headquarters where sick police personnel were treated in the out-door and in-door departments.

Police Radio Grid

The Police Radio Grid continued to function as in the previous years. It had got extra burden on it as some of the outlying stations were not connected by Post and Telegraph services.

Home Guards Organisation

The Inspector General of Police, Tripura was declared as the Commandant General of Home Guards.

The Home Guards performed excellent duties during the period of Indo-Pak conflict and proved their worth by undertaking arduous tasks. In recognition of the services rendered by the Home Guards, the Chief Commissioner donated an amount of Rs. 5,000/- for their welfare

FIRE SERVICE

The existing three Fire Service Units at Agartala, Dharma-nagar and Udaipur continued to function. As in the preceeding year, the total operational staff of these units was 86.

During the year the Fire Service Units responded to 94 fire calls and five false calls. In addition, 36 special calls were also attended to by the Fire Service Units.

With a view to providing Wireless to the Fire Service Unit at Headquarter only four VHF sets and six chargers were procured during the year. The scheme for provision of wireless to the Fire Service Headquarter is expected to be implemented during the year 1966-67.

An amount of Rs. 2,05,295/- was spent during the year for running the Fire Service Units against the Budget allotment of Rs. 2,16,000/-

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

University Education

During the year under report, there were 4 colleges in the Territory for imparting University Education. Of them 2 were managed by the Government and 2 were privately managed. The total enrolment of students in the colleges during the year was 2546 (1772 boys and 774 girls) as against the enrolment figure of 2386 (1793 boys and 593 girls) during the preceding year.

In order to introduce Post-graduate classes in the M. B. B. College at Agartala, books and equipment worth Rs. 33,500.00 were purchased. Construction of the Science laboratories in

the M. B. B. College, which was taken up earlier, was in progress. The number of books in the library of the M. B. B. College was 35006 at the close of the financial year 1964-65. During the year under review 4572 books were added to the library, thus raising the number to 39578. To provide better facilities for the education of the girls, one Women's College was started in a separate building. Two privately managed colleges, namely Ramkrishna Mahavidyalaya at Kailasahar and Belonia College at Belonia were given recurring grants to the extent of Rs. 84,710.00 during the year.

An amount of Rs 17,56,867.00 was spent for University education during the year.

Primary and Secondary Education

1376 Primary and 219 Secondary schools functioned during the year. The total enrolment in the primary and secondary schools was 175417 (111433 boys and 63,984 girls) as against the total enrolment figure of 161184 (103697 boys and 57487 girls) during the previous year. The following table will show the different types of schools and number of enrolment during the year

Types of schools	Number of schools.	Number of enrolment		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Pry. Schools.	621	26777	13871	40648
Jr. Basic Schools.	755	53022	34228	87250
Middle Schools.	23	2041	1118	3159
Sr. Basic Schools.	124	8896	4476	13372
High Schools.	4	403	1001	1404
Higher Secondary Schools	68	20294	9290	29584

During the year 130 Junior Basic schools were started. 40 Primary schools were converted into Junior Basic schools and 2 Senior Basic schools and 5 high schools converted into

higher secondary schools. In addition, orders were issued for conversion of 26 Primary and Junior Basic schools into Senior Basic schools. A sum of Rs. 88,000·00 was given as grants to 14 secondary schools for purchase of science equipment. A sum of Rs. 14,45,110·00 was given to 27 secondary schools and Rs. 3,12,748 to 22 primary schools as grants in addition to an amount of Rs. 1,67,650·00 given to 3 secondary schools as capital grants. The total expenditure for primary and secondary education amounted to Rs. 1,25,79,574·00 and Rs. 98,97,920·00 respectively.

Pre-Primary Education

One nursery school with an enrolment of 105 children continued to function at Agartala. In the rural areas 368 Balwadi centres with an enrolment of 16,712 children functioned to impart pre-primary education. With a view to maintaining regular supply of mid-day meal of the children of the Balwadis centres kitchen garden and orchard growing are being continued in selected centres.

Technical Education

The Polytechnic Institute at Narsingarh continued to function. The intake capacity of the Institute was increased by 4. The number of students prosecuting studies in the Institute was 127 as against 123 during the previous year. Expansion of the Institute and construction of the hostel and the staff quarters for the Institute which were taken up earlier were in progress. Post-Diploma course in Automobile Engineering was introduced in the Institute during the year and a sum of Rs. 6,100·00 was spent for purchase of equipment and apparatus on this account.

In order to cater the need for technical education in the Territory a degree college in Engineering was started with an intake capacity of 120. The courses introduced in the college were civil, mechanical and electrical.

An amount of Rs. 7,86,518.00 was spent for technical education.

Stipend and Scholarship

The number of stipend and scholarship awarded and renewed for higher studies during the year was as under :

	New	Renewal	Total
Engineering Degree Course	36	111	147
Engineering Diploma Course	143	23	266
Post-graduate Course	35	54	89
Music, Fine Arts and Crafts	—	7	7
Pre-University/Degree Course	790	421	1211
M. B . B. S. Course	1	1	2
National Scholarship	5	6	11
National loan Scholarship	34	10	44
Law	1	1	2

A sum of Rs. 12,47,816.00 was given as stipend and scholarship during the year.

Training of Teachers

The three Basic Training colleges at Agartala, Kakraban and Panisagar, the Craft Teachers' Training Institute and the Hindi Teachers' Training College at Agartala continued to function as usual. In all 532 teachers were trained in these institutions. In the B. T. (S.T.T.) College at Agartala, 71 teachers of secondary schools underwent a course of training. 18 secondary school teachers were sent for undergoing training in B. T./B Ed. course and 9 secondary school teachers were sent for training in the teaching of English in different institutions outside Tripura. A short course training in English was conducted at the U. K. Academy at Agartala in which 45 Secondary School teachers participated.

N. C. C. & A. C. C. Organisation

With the introduction of compulsory N. C. C. training in the M. B. B. College for all able-bodied students, the organisation progressed well. The N. C. C. organisation was expanded during the year. One Engineering Coy. was raised. The following table will show the number of N. C. C. units functioning in Tripura.

Type of Unit	Nos. of Unit	Authorised strength Cadets	Officers
Senior Division			
Infantry Bn (8 Coys)	1	1600	9
Girls' Bn. (2 Coys)	1	400	2
E. M. E. Coy	1	200	2
Engineering Coy.	1	200	2
Signal Coy.	1	200	2
Junior Division			
Army troops (Boys)	41	4100	41
Air troops (Boys)	2	200	2
Naval Troops (Boys)	4	400	4
Girls' Troops.	13	1300	13

Physical Education

Physical Education has been introduced as a compulsory subject in the middle and high/higher secondary schools of this Territory. 72 teachers trained in physical education have been entrusted with the task of imparting physical education in different middle and high/higher secondary schools. During the year one team from Tripura participated in All India School Games and in All India Gymnastic competition for Junior Group. Tripura won the championship in All India School Games and became runners up in All India Gymnastic competition. Tripura won as many as 20 medals including 11 gold medals in

All India School Games and secured the fifth position in the All India Swimming Competition.

Music and Fine Arts

The Music College at Agartala which was taken over by the Government was re-organised and steps were taken to expand the scope of teaching in vocal and instrumental music and also in dance. Equipment, appliances etc. worth Rs. 15,200/- were purchased. Construction of the Hall for the college was completed.

The total expenditure on Music and Fine Arts amounted to Rs. 1,11,400.00.

Social Education

458 social education centres and adult literacy centres continued to function in the Territory. Two literacy tests for the adults were held. 7,869 adult learners appeared in these two tests and of them 2,977 were declared neo-literates. As many as 2,400 books were supplied to the social education centres as reading materials. Four books in Bengali were published for the neo-literates. The publication of the monthly organ "Shakshar" on social education was continued.

A sum of Rs. 2,38,444.00 was spent on social education.

Social Welfare

Under the Social Welfare programme, the Infirmary, Mahila Ashram and Children's Home continued to function. 252 persons were accommodated in these institutions. Apart from general education, training in crafts, poultry and cattle rearing, weaving, tailoring, cane and bamboo work and Ambar Charka were arranged. 22 inmates who were trained in crafts and weaving were rehabilitated through the Employment Exchange. 87 physically handicapped students, 70 deaf and dumb and one blind student were given stipends for prosecuting studies in and outside Tripura.

The expenditure on account of undertaking different programmes for Social Welfare amounted to Rs. 3,02,500.00.

Educational & Vocational Guidance

Under the programme for Educational and Vocational Guidance, a booklet was published to orient teachers as well as parents towards guidance. Another booklet entitled "Tumi-o-Tomar Bhabisyat" on carrier-building was also published. Holzinger Crowder Unifactor tests (adoption in Bengali for grade 8) was completed. One Carrier Master's Training course was conducted.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

Village and small scale Industry.

The Central Marketing Organisation along with its seven Sales Emporia continued activities in regard to sale of products of the industrial co-operative units and supply of raw materials to different production units. It sold products worth Rs. 5.11 lakhs and supplied raw materials worth Rs. 4.32 lakhs to different units.

The Industrial Estate at Arundhutinagar comprising 10 units with the total strength of 196 workers continued to function. Various articles worth Rs. 11.43 lakhs were produced by the different units functioning in the Industrial Estate. The Industrial Estate at Udaipur with one unit in Blacksmithy and one in Carpentry in public sector and one unit in Tea Chest fittings in private sector also continued functioning. It produced goods worth Rs. 1.07 lakhs. One Model Carpentry Unit at Teliamura started functioning. Loan to the extent of Rs. 2.86 lakhs was given to 22 small scale units under the State Aid to Industries Rules, 1954.

The Rural Industries Project comprising Kamalpur, Kailashahar, Dharmanagar and Kanchanpur-Lungai Blocks with headquarters at Kailashahar continued its activities for intensive development of rural industries in these areas.

Handloom

Under the Handloom sector, the schemes for Dye houses Sales Emporia, rebate on sales of handloom fabrics, subsidy on transport cost of yarn and supply of looms and accessories were continued. An amount of Rs. 0.991 lakh was spent on service schemes. An amount of Rs. 0.39 lakh was spent towards share capital and working capital to weavers under the Co-operative fold. Considering the essential necessity of calendaring & sizing facilities for powerloom products, efforts were initiated to set up a composite calendaring and sizing plant in the public sector.

Sericulture

Four Demonstration Centres in sericulture continued to render services to the villagers in the method of rearing etc. About 700 families have taken up sericulture to supplement their income.

Training

The Industrial Training Institutes at Indranagar and Kailashahar continued to impart training in Engineering and non-Engineering trades. 205 trainees came out successful in the final trade test conducted by these Institutes. Two Training-cum-Production Centres on Cane & Bomboo works at Amarpur and Arundhutinagar continued to impart training. The Design Extension Centre on handicrafts at Agartala was at work in producing designs for distribution among the weavers and artisans employed in handicrafts.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The V.M. Hospital and the G. B. Hospital at Agartala continued to function. With the employment of qualified Surgeons and Physicians, the necessity for referring the cases for treatment in outside hospitals was reduced to the minimum. These two Hospitals were further equipped with modern appliances. The daily average of indoor patients was 159.64 in the V.M. Hospital and 359.50 in the G.B. Hospital as against the authorised bed-strength of 100 and 250 respectively. The number of patients treated in the Out-Patients Department of the V.M. Hospital and G.B. Hospital was 2,26,871 and 1,75,352 with daily average of 738.99 and 571.18 respectively. The separate T. B. Ward with 50 beds attached to the G. B. Hospital and the Chest Clinic attached to the V. M. Hospital also continued to function. Drugs were distributed free of cost to the T. B. patients from the Chest Clinic.

The existing nine Sub-divisional Hospitals with a total bed-strength of 220 continued functioning. In all, 1,63,382 in-door and 21,08,666 out-door patients were treated in the Mofussil Hospitals, the daily average of in-door and out-door patients being 447.6 and 6868.6 respectively.

The existing 19 Primary Health Centres with the total bed-strength of 130 continued to function. In addition, three Primary Health Centres with a bed-strength of six in each were opened at Silachari, Jolaibari and Hrishyamukh.

The other existing Medical Institutions viz., 109 Allopathic Dispensaries, Five Homeopathic Dispensaries, one Ayurvedic Dispensary, 19 Maternity Centres, One Mobile Leprosy Unit, three units of School Health Services and 13 Family Planning Centres functioned satisfactorily.

The existing three Medical Units continued functioning. In addition, five additional Medical Units were opened during the year.

The Principal Laboratory at Agartala and the two Regional Laboratories at Udaipur and Kailashahar and the Blood Bank attached to the G. B. Hospital also continued to function.

Besides the normal Medical relief available to the people through the aforesaid Institutions, emergency Medical relief was also arranged to cope with the abnormal situations created due to outbreak of diseases, floods, etc.

The training programme for Senior Nursing, Lady Health Visitors, Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwifery course and the training of Dhais were continued. The following table will show the number of trainees admitted in different courses and the number of trainees who successfully completed the training :—

Name of course	Number of trainees admitted.	Number of trainees successfully completed the training.
Senior Nursing course	5	4
Lady Health Visitors course.	7	6
Auxiliary Nurse-Cum-Midwifery course.	55	20

The number of students who were prosecuting studies in various Medical courses outside Tripura was as under :—

Name of the Course	No. of students continuing studies	No. of students admitted during the year	No. of students awarded stipends		No. of students successfully completed the course
			New	Renewal	
M. B., B. S. course	56	3	3	53	5
Pre-Medical Course	29	13	13	16	9

The main activities of the Public Health Services comprised of rural sanitation, eradication of Small Pox and Malaria, B.C.G. Vaccination, Prevention of Food Adulteration, etc.

Under the Small Pox Eradication Programme, 29,130 persons were primarily vaccinated and 1,53,811 persons re-vaccinated.

Spraying of D.D.T. was completed in 2,69,702 houses and 5,58,880 structures under the Malaria Eradication Programme.

Under the B.C.G. Vaccination Programme, 18,965 persons were Tuberculine tested and 23,590 persons were B. C. G. vaccinated.

Under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, 890 licences were issued and 1,342 licences renewed to different vendors. Out of 123 cases of Food Adulteration detected, prosecution was launched in 15 cases ; and of them 2 cases ended in conviction, 13 cases were pending in Court and the remaining 108 cases were under investigation.

Under the Drugs Act, 1940, 95 licences were issued and 239 licences renewed.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

The Co-operative Organisation plays an important role in the economic development of the country. There was no Co-operative movement in Tripura till 1949. In order to set up Co-operative Societies in Tripura, the Tripura State Co-operative Societies Act was passed on 27.9.1948. The old Tripura Act was found out-dated for proper development of the Co-operative movement and as such it was repealed and the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act of 1925 was extended during the middle of the Second Plan period i.e. in the year 1959.

During the First Plan period, no Co-operative Society was organised under the plan schemes. Under the non-plan schemes, 84 small-sized agricultural credit societies, 8 primary stores, 25 weavers' societies, one housing society, 9 industrial societies, 3 fishery societies, one state union, 2 labour & transport societies (1 Labour society and 1 Transport society) and 3 non-agricultural credit societies were organised.

During the Second Plan period, schemes for development of rural credit, marketing of agricultural produce and organisation of sound co-operative financial institutions for short-term, medium-term and long-term credit facilities were undertaken for stepping up agricultural production and also for removal of the indebtedness of the agriculturists. During the Second Plan period, 68 service co-operative societies, 25 large-sized agricultural credit societies, 6 primary marketing societies, one Cooperative Bank and one land mortgage bank were set up under the plan schemes. Under the non-plan schemes, 144 small-sized agricultural credit societies, 38 purchase and sale societies, one marketing society (Apex), 2 collective farming societies, 10 primary stores, one wholesale stores, 2 milk supply societies, 30 weavers' societies, 2 housing societies, 61 industrial societies, 8 processing societies, 3 fishery societies, 11 labour & transport etc. societies (4 Transport Societies, 4 Labour Societies, 2 Press and 1 Social Society), 6 non-agricultural credit societies and 2 supervising unions were established.

During the Third Plan period, schemes for organisation of new service Co-operative Societies and re-vitalisation of the existing small-sized societies, establishment of marketing societies, consumers' Co-operatives, farming societies and expansion of the financial agencies were taken up. During the Third Plan period upto 1964-65, 63 service Co-operative societies, 8 primary marketing societies, one joint farming society and 14 primary stores were organised under the plan schemes and 19 service co-operative societies, 11 weavers' societies,

8 industrial societies, 3 labour & transport societies were set up under the non-plan schemes.

14 small-sized agricultural credit societies, 12 purchase and sale societies, one housing society and 2 processing societies were liquidated upto the year 1964-65.

During the year 1965-66, 20 potentially viable societies and one primary consumers' co-operative society were established. Under the training programme, 65 office bearers, 571 managing committee members and 260 ordinary members were trained by the educational units of the Tripura State Co-operative Union Ltd.

An expenditure of Rs. 12.395 lakhs was incurred as against the budget provision of Rs. 13.055 lakhs for expansion of the co-operative organisation during the period under report.

PANCHAYAT RAJ DEPARTMENT

The organisation of village Panchayats and their proper administration form one of the corner stones of the democratic structure of our country. The Panchayat Raj organisation was set up in Tripura during the 3rd Plan period. The U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, was enforced in Tripura with certain modifications with effect from May, 1959. The Tripura Panchayat Raj Rules were framed in 1961. So far, 11 Community Development Blocks were covered by Panchayats constituting 304 Gaon Panchayats.

Preliminary survey operation pertaining to preparation of family and Adult registers undertaken earlier in Kailashahar, Chhmanu, Amarpur, Dumburnagar, Kanchanpur and Sabroom Community Development Blocks was continued for the purpose of drawing up the programme of Panchayat elections in these areas.

The total enrolment in village Volunteer Force organised in 239 Gaon Panchayats was 21,857 and 1,40,811 man-days were donated in the Defence Labour Bank. These resources were utilised mainly to step up agricultural production in the villages by digging compost pits, excavating field channels, constructing village roads, reclaiming waste lands etc.

50 Panchayat Secretaries and 40 non-official members were given condensed course of training in the Panchayat Raj Training Institute during the year.

A sum of Rs. 5,53,400/- under plan budget and Rs. 10,000/- under the non-plan budget were utilised for development of Panchayat in this Territory during the year as against the provision of Rs. 6,05,900/- and Rs. 20,000/- under the plan and non-plan schemes respectively.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Labour

During the year, two Labour Laws viz. Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963 were extended to Tripura, thus bringing the total number of Labour Laws in force to 17. The names of the Labour Laws in force are given below :—

1. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
2. Plantations Labour Act, 1951
3. Minimum Wages Act, 1948
4. Payment of Wages Act, 1936
5. Trade Unions Act, 1926
6. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
7. Bengal Shops & Establishments Act, 1940 extended to Tripura

8. Working Journalist Amendment Act, 1952
9. Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961
10. Factories Act, 1948
11. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
12. Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factories Act, 1925
13. Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952
14. Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
15. Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
16. Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1962
17. Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963

Four new Trade Unions were registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. There was no case of cancellation of registration of any Trade Union. The total number of registered Trade Unions was 53. The licenses of the old registered factories numbering 61 were renewed and 15 new factories were registered under the Factories Act, 1948, thereby bringing the total number of factories registered during the year to 76. Out of 149 cases of labour disputes, 37 cases were settled amicably and 46 were disposed of. The remaining 66 cases were pending.

In Tripura the plantation labourers constitute 8.4% of the total labour population. The total number of workers employed in Tea Plantations during the year was 10,500 as against the total labour population of 1,25,000. Compared with the number of plantation labourers during 1963-64 which was 9750, there was an increase by 8% during the year under report. The average daily attendance of plantation workers was 7976 as against 7326 in the previous year. The average per capita monthly earnings of Tea Plantation workers was Rs. 39.75 P.

For the welfare of the plantation labourers, five labour welfare centres and two Balwadis continued to function. The main activities of the labour welfare centres were to offer recreational, adult educational and vocational training facilities to the tea plantation labourers and to remove the prevailing

social vices existing among illiterate labourers by educating them to lead a temperate and disciplined life and with a view to supplement their income. The activities of the Balwadis were to provide amenities for the development of education and health of the children upto the age of 6 years of tea plantation workers. Children admitted into the Balwadis were supplied with tiffin.

A sum of Rs. 19,364.77 paise was spent for running these Centres and Balwadis.

For running the Labour Organisation an amount of Rs. 62,836.87 paise was spent as against the budget provision of Rs. 63,100.00.

Employment Exchange

The study in the Employment Market Information Programme revealed that there was an upward trend in employment. There was a total employment of 29,541 on 31st March, 1966 as against the total employment of 26,503 as on 31st March, 1965. Thus the index of employment (31st March, 1961 as base 100) stood 123.3 as on 31st March, 1966 as against 118.4 as on 31st March, 1965.

7882 persons were registered in the District Employment Exchange at Agartala. The number of vacancies notified by the employers was 1793. The Employment Exchange was able to place 1069 persons in Government employment and 10 persons in the private establishments. The total number of employment seekers remaining in the Live Register at the end of March, 1966 was 13,162 persons.

In addition to the District Employment Exchange at Agartala, two Employment Information & Assistance Bureaux continued to work at Kumarghat and Udaipur for the convenience of rural employment seekers.

Three schemes viz. Expansion of the coverage of Employment Service, Employment Market Information & Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling were continued and a sum of Rs. 12,170/- was spent for running these schemes.

An amount of Rs. 45,999/- was spent for running the Employment Exchange Organisation as against the budget grant of Rs. 50,700/- during the year.

TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Welfare of scheduled tribes

During the year an amount of Rs. 25.611 lakhs was spent for the welfare of scheduled tribes as against the provision of Rs. 28.466 lakhs.

Under the scheme for settlement of Jhumia tribesmen, 833 families were allotted land and given the first instalment of grant @ Rs. 300/- per family for reclamation of land, purchase of bullocks and agricultural implements and 915 families were given the second instalment of grant @ Rs. 200/- per family for the said purpose.

292 landless scheduled tribe families were settled on land at an expenditure of Rs. 1.105 lakhs.

Four model tribal colonies were set up at Fulkumari in Udaipur Sub-division, Ramkrishnapur in Khowai Sub-division, Tarabancharra (Ghagracharra) in Kailashahar Sub-division and at Taibandal in Sonamura Sub-division. Improved variety of seeds and fruit plants involving an expenditure of Rs. 0.204 lakh were distributed to the tribesmen settled in the model colonies.

Two training-cum production centres were established at Ranikilla in Udaipur Sub-division and Chailengta in Kailashahar Sub-division at an expenditure of Rs. 1.112 lakhs for imparting training to the tribesmen in weaving.

Nearly 198 miles (318.59 Kilometers) of link and village approach roads, 29 bridges and 17 culverts were constructed at an expenditure of Rs. 6.538 lakhs in areas predominantly inhabited by tribesmen.

Under the education programme, construction of four boarding houses, one for girls and three for boys was taken up. 21 Primary Schools in tribal areas were given building grant @ Rs. 1,000/- each. 570 tribal students admitted in boarding houses were given stipends to the extent of Rs. 1.228 lakhs.

Welfare of scheduled castes

An amount of Rs. 1.081 lakhs was spent for the welfare of scheduled castes as against the provision of Rs. 1.534 lakhs during the year.

50 landless scheduled castes agricultural labourers were allotted land and given grants to the extent of Rs. 0.234 lakh for purchase of bullocks and agricultural implements.

One boarding house is under construction at Teliamura for the scheduled castes students. 276 students admitted in the boarding houses were given stipends to the extent of Rs. 0.321 lakh. 14 students were given Rs. 0.077 lakh as stipends for undergoing Industrial training.

70 scheduled caste families were given subsidy @ Rs. 300/- per family for house building purpose.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

In all 17 Development Blocks continued to function throughout the entire Territory. Of them there were 6 Stage I, 8 Stage II and 3 Post Stage II Blocks in the Territory. These Blocks covered the entire rural area of Tripura with a population of 10,87,127.

The total provision for implementation of the Community Development Programmes during the Third Five Year Plan was Rs. 90 lakhs, out of which an amount of Rs. 89.219 lakhs was spent. During the year 1965-66, an amount of Rs. 17.664 lakhs was spent for implementation of the Community Development Programmes as against the budget grant of Rs. 22.037 lakhs.

In view of the National Emergency, the schemes relating to Agriculture, Irrigation and Animal Husbandry were given priority and the entire Block machinery was geared up with a view to increasing food production. The response from the people was encouraging.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Crop Condition

The average rainfall during the period under review was 2065.9 mm as against 2718.1 mm during the previous year. As a result of the Grow More Food Campaign and also favourable weather condition, the area under Boro paddy increased considerably. An area of 8,094 hectares was brought under Boro paddy cultivation as against 4,856 hectares during the previous year, the increase in the area over the figure of the last

year being 66.67 percent. An area of 1,20,596 hectares was brought under Autumn paddy. An area of 4,188 hectares could not be sown due to persistent draught prevailing during the months of April and May, 1965. Aush paddy was affected by Rice Hispa at the initial stage and preventive measures were immediately taken. There was partial damage to the crop in low lying areas due to heavy rains. The overall condition of Aush paddy in unaffected area was, however, satisfactory. The weather condition at the time of sowing of Aman paddy was favourable. But due to uneven distribution of rains at the growing period the crop was affected to some extent. Sowing of jute and Mesta was affected in some areas due to draught condition. On the whole, the condition of the crops was favourable in other areas. The period from June to August, 1965 was favourable for the growing of crops and a good harvest of Jute and Mesta was eventually possible during the year. The area under Winter vegetables had also gone up considerably due to intensive measures taken for the increase of agricultural production.

The following table will show the estimated area brought under different types of crops and also the estimated production of each type of crop :—

Name of crop	Area in hectares	Production in M. Tonnes/bales.
Rice	2,46,049	2,04,000 M. Tonnes
Jute (R)	12,950	96,000 Bales
Mesta (R)	12,141	75,000 „
Cotton (R)	4,047	3,055 „
Sesamum	2,711	1,125 M. Tonnes
Rape Mustard	4,654	1,932 „
Sugarcane (Gur)	2,970	9,950 „
Kharif pulses	542	249 „
Rabi pulses	1,920	797 „
Potato	2,752	15,136 „

Note:— (R)=Revised 1 bale=180 kgs.

Multiplication & Distribution of Improved seeds

Nine Seed Multiplication Farms continued to function for the production of improved variety of seeds. Seeds were procured from outside also. 1,02,789 kgs. of improved variety of Aush paddy seeds, 84,374 kgs. of Aman paddy seeds, 64,830 kgs. of Boro paddy seeds and 3,92,500 kgs. of potato seeds were distributed to the cultivators at subsidised rates.

Manure & Fertilisers

478 Tonnes of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, 56 tonnes of Superphosphate, 82 tonnes of Bonemeal, 1,580.5 tonnes of urban compost and 2,50,000 tonnes of rural compost were distributed during the year.

Distribution of Agricultural Implements

Eleven seed drills, six wheel hoes and sixteen paddy weeders were distributed to the cultivators.

Jute Development work

4,300 kgs. of improved variety of jute seeds were distributed to the growers. Seven Jute Subvention trials were conducted. 53 jute retting tanks were excavated and 49 jute retting tank re-excavated.

Other Agricultural Schemes.

One Farm planning centre was established at Bhuratali in Sabroom Sub-division. The programme for popularising Japanese method of paddy cultivation was intensified. Crop competitions were organised to encourage the cultivators and prizes were awarded.

Plant Protection

14,700 hectares were brought under plant protection measures as against the plan target of 10,117 hectares during the year. Approximately, 23 tonnes of pesticides and 134

sprayers were purchased for distribution at subsidised rates. Besides, 40 sprayers and 79 dusters were purchased for replenishing the Departmental stock for use of cultivators on loan.

Agricultural Education & Training

During the year, six students completed the Agri. Degree Course, 28 students who were sent earlier for training in Agri. Degree Course continued their training. In addition, 35 students were sent for Agri. Degree Course in different Colleges outside Tripura. 22 students completed training in Gram Sevak Training Centre and 60 students were admitted for training in this Course.

Agricultural Research and Statistics.

Research work in Agronomy, Plant Breeding, Plant Protection and Soil Conservation was carried out in the Research-Cum-Demonstration Farm at Arundhutinagar. Some of the varieties of paddy, such as SLO 15, Kalma, T 812 brought from other States were found to be good yielders after trial. The yield of SLO 15 went upto 5000 kgs. per hectares. Some of the foreign varieties like Taichung native 1 and 65, Kaoshiung 68 and H-4 were also proved very promising. PLA-4, a flood resistant variety, also showed better results than the existing varieties.

Agricultural Marketing

Collection and dissemination of different market news for important markets of the Territory was continued. Weekly, fortnightly and monthly price bulletins and market price reviews were continued to be prepared.

Agricultural Information

The Agricultural Information Unit continued to extend information and publicity support to various programmes. Four leaflets, four wall-information papers and three bulletins were brought out. Six Radio broad casts and 11 press releases

were arranged, 16 Agricultural Exhibitions including the Annual Plan Exhibition held, 124 Film shows and slide projections organised and three Mobile Exhibition sets prepared.

Horticulture

180 hectares were brought under new orchard and 141 hectares under cashewnut plantation. 1,290,50 kgs. of cashewnut seeds were distributed among the interested growers. 31,165 arecanut seedlings and 4,639 Coconut seedlings were distributed at subsidised rates. 1,36,000 vegetable seedlings of different varieties were sold to the urban population of Agartala to encourage kitchen gardening.

Soil Conservation

Under the Reclamation and Soil Conservation Pilot Project and Tribal Welfare Programme, 64 hectares were brought under bench terracing, 70 hectares under contour bunding, 65 hectares under lunga reclamation, 53 hectares under plantation, 16 hectares under afforestation. Old plantation covering an area of 146 hectares was also maintained. Soil survey in an area of 1076 hectares was conducted all over the Territory. A programme of reconnaissance survey was taken up in Dharmanagar Sub-division and the work covering an area of 155 Sq. km. was completed.

Fishery

The existing 6 fish seed centres and 1 fish seed farm continued to function. Construction of one fish seed centre at Ganki in khowai Sub-division was undertaken. 21.670 lakhs of fry and 3.773 lakhs of fingerlings of major carp were produced by adopting induced breeding technique and rearing of spawns brought from Calcutta. Of them, 11.880 lakhs of fry and 2.720 lakhs of fingerlings were distributed to the interested pisciculturists and 1.053 lakhs of fingerlings were stocked in the

Departmental tanks. In addition, 23.360 lakhs of fry and 4.470 lakhs of fingerlings of *Cyprinus carpio* were distributed to the pisciculturists.

Reclamation of swampy areas measuring about 6.88 hectares was completed. Loan was given to private fish farmers for reclamation and development of about 36 hectares of water area.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Communication

Under Plan Schemes, an amount of Rs. 95.01 lakhs was spent for the improvement of road communication in the Territory during the year.

Survey operation of 91 Kilometres of new roads including finalisation of alignment was taken up. Formation of 85 Kilometres of new roads, metalling of 48 Kilometres and black topping of 33 kilometres of the existing roads were completed. In addition, works for the improvement of different roads of the total length of 64 kilometres was also completed.

Construction of more than 150 Nos. of S. P. T. bridges of different spans aggregating to 5,937 Rft. on various roads was undertaken of which 50 Nos. bridges aggregating to 1,437 Rft. were completed. The construction of the remaining bridges progressed well.

Construction of seven permanent bridges undertaken on different roads progressed satisfactorily. The following table will show the progress achieved so far in this regard :—

Item of work	Progress of work achieved
1. Construction of R. C. C. Bridge over river Juri on Assam-Agartala Road (cost Rs. 6.08 lakhs)	40% completed.
2. Construction of R. C. C. bridge over river Dhalai on Assam-Agartala Road (cost Rs. 6.83 lakhs)	24% completed
3. Construction of R. C. C. bridge over river Kulai on Assam-Agartala Road (cost Rs. 5.93 lakhs)	20% completed
4. Construction of R. C. C. bridge over river Haora on Assam-Agartala Road (cost Rs. 5.04 lakhs)	Nearly completed
5. Construction of R. C. C. bridge over river Gumti on Bishramgang-Udaipur Road (cost Rs. 18.76 lakhs)	34% completed
6. Construction of R. C. C. Bridge over river Burima on Agartala-Bishramganj Road (cost Rs. 5.11 lakhs).	96% completed
7. Construction of R. C. C. bridge over river Deo on Kailashabar-Kumarghat Road (cost Rs. 8.87 lakhs)	40% completed

Contracts for construction of two R. C. C. Bridges, one at Chebri on the Khowai-Teliamura road costing Rs. 8.11 lakhs and the other on river Muhuri on the Udaipur-Sabroom road costing Rs. 8.27 lakhs were finalised.

Power

An amount of Rs. 12.21 lakhs was spent for implementation of the different schemes for generation of power during the year.

Six-localities, viz. Belonia, Amarpur, Ambassa, Tilthai Bazar, Panisagar and Radhapur were electrified, thereby raising the total number of localities electrified so far to 36 as against the target of 40 fixed for the 3rd Plan Period. Works for supply of electricity to Kamalpur were in progress.

The installed capacity for power generation in the Power Installations of Tripura was raised to 2661 kw. as against the target of 2628 Kw. earmarked for the 3rd Plan. One 540 Kw. generating set was installed in the Power House at Agartala, thus raising the total installed capacity in the said Power House to 1843 kw.

The Power generation built up reached the index of 4.4 million kwh as against the target of 5 million kwh during the 3rd Plan Period.

Preliminary survey work of 160 kilometres of 132 K. V. lines was completed for bringing power supply from Assam. Implementation of the Gumti Hydro-Electric Project at a cost of Rs. 309.61 lakhs was approved by the Government of India and the preliminary works taken up earlier progressed further.

Minor Irrigation

An amount of Rs. 3.72 lakhs was spent during the year on Minor Irrigation schemes.

Construction of three Diversion schemes and excavation of one tank were completed. Works on four Reclamation schemes, one Tube-Well scheme, and one lift scheme and excavation of one tank also progressed well. The cumulative Irrigation potentiality created as a result of implementation of the different Irrigation schemes would cover 8,000 acres with prospect of further extension by about 3,700 acres.

Flood Protection Works

An amount of Rs. 3.92 lakhs was spent for undertaking flood Protection Works.

Erosion control works at Udaipur and works on embankment at Belonia were completed. Works on Burima Flood Protection Scheme near Bishalgarh, Charakbicherra Drainage Scheme near Bagafa, strengthening of the Agartala embankment, construction of embankment at Melaghar, Gumti Erosion control at Sonamura, strengthening of Durgapur embankment and Khowai town protection scheme progressed well.

REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

The influx of migrants from East Pakistan decreased during the year. 120 families consisting of 524 persons entered Tripura from East Pakistan, as against 21,768 families consisting of 91,641 persons during 1964-65. This decrease is mainly due to the fact that registration of new migrants from April, 1965 was restricted to those who came with valid travel documents as per order of the Government of India, Ministry of Rehabilitation. 380 migrant families consisting of 1,851 persons were sent to Saharsha in Bihar for their rehabilitation. 523 migrant families consisting of 2,116 persons accommodated in 7 transit

camps were still awaiting rehabilitation. An amount of Rs. 3 lakhs was given to 1,000 migrant families as loan for purchase of bullocks. An amount of Rs. 43,963 was spent for supply of seeds and fertilisers to 1,959 migrant families free of cost.

273 families of migrants falling under 'Permanent Liability' category were given cash doles, clothings and other relief benefits. A 'Permanent Liability Home' would be established for them. Steps were also taken to provide gainful employment to these migrants. So far, 76 unattached women have been engaged in various trades.

An amount of Rs. 11,67,333/-was spent as against the budget provision of Rs. 14,93,500/-during the year.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

During the year one territorial Forest Division was opened, thereby bringing the total number of Forest Divisions to four. In addition, the existing Soil Conservation Division also continued to function. There were 22 Ranges, 113 Beats, 13 Sub-Beats and 6 Checkposts. 15 patrol parties were maintained for protection of forests.

Afforestation

The target under the Afforestation programme was to plant up 1,153.35 hectares against which, 1,919.02 hectares was planted up, including 146.09 hectares taken up under semi-taungya and 952.63 hectares under taungya system. This included 28.33 hectares of Rubber Plantation also. Important species such as Sal, Teak, Chamal, Chikarassi, Korai, Jam,

Sonal, Bamboo, Cane, etc. were raised under the programme. Moreover, road side planting covering a length of 48.28 km. was completed against the target of 64.37 km.

Soil Conservation

Against the target of 186.15 hectares, 1,350.03 hectares were planted up under the Soil Conservation scheme. This included 657.21 hectares created on taungya system. Species like Sal, Korai, Sonal, Chamal, Jam etc. were raised under this scheme.

Plantation of Fast Growing Species

Under the programme for plantation of Fast Growing Species taken up under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 335.08 hectares were planted up as against the target of 109.26 hectares. This included 233.91 hectares under taungya and 12.14 hectares under semi-taungya system. Korai, Eucalyptus, Simul, Garjan etc. were planted up under the programme.

Demarcation of Boundary and Constitution of Reserve Forest

During the year under report only 221.94 sq. km. (85.69 sq. miles) of area was finally constituted as Reserve Forest, where demarcation of 39.30 km. and redemarcation of 57.52 km. of the boundary line were completed. 830 R. C. C. posts were fixed on boundary lines of Reserve Forests. The physical target was demarcation of 313.82 km. of boundary lines. As no boundary lines of Reserve Forests were shown in revenue maps during the present survey and settlement operation, it was considered essential to record the boundary lines of Reserve Forests in revenue maps by verification of the boundary lines jointly by the forest and settlement staff. Accordingly, 1190.91 km. (740 miles) of boundary lines of Reserve Forests were recorded in settlement maps, although this was not provided in the original physical target.

Construction of Roads and Buildings

2.09 km. of Forest Roads was constructed during the year as against the target of 19.31 km. As greater attention had to be paid for the maintenance of the roads already constructed during the 3rd Plan period and as there was shortage of fund further construction of roads was not undertaken during the year.

31 Nos. of buildings were constructed during the year against the target of 9 sets.

Training

During the year three students in Rangers' course (1964-66) continued their training at Coimbatore. One Officer was sent for training in Diploma course (1965-67) after his selection through U. P. S. C. and five students were sent for training in Rangers' course (1965-67)-three at Dehradun and two at Coimbatore. One Officer was sent for training in Special Refresher course and one Ranger in Soil Conservation Assistants' course. One Ranger and two Foresters were trained in Rubber cultivation in Kerala. Six Foresters were sent for training in West Bengal Forests School and two students in Assam Forest School. 50 Forest Guards got training in the Forest Guards' Training School at Sepahijala in Tripura.

Forest Offences

During the year, 2,078 cases were detected involving 2,717 persons. Of these, 165 cases were disposed of in Courts and 1,647 cases were adjudicated departmentally and 266 cases were pending at the close of the year.

Concessional Grants of Forest Produce

In addition to the normal free grants allowed to the bonafide residents, a considerable quantity of forest produce,

like bamboo, thatch, house posts, etc. were allowed free of royalty to persons whose houses were affected by cyclone and flood.

Forest Revenue and Expenditure

During the year, an amount of Rs. 14,39,738 was realised as forest Revenue as against Rs. 12,40,411/- during 1964-65. An amount of Rs. 29,68,934.00 was spent during the year as against the budget allotment of Rs. 27,70,600/-.

Reward and Punishment

7 forest subordinates and 8 B. O. P. personnel were rewarded for meritorious works done by them in the prevention and detection of forest offences at the risk of their lives. 11 forest subordinates were punished for delinquency in duty after drawal of disciplinary proceedings.

Wild Life

Six cases of illegal shooting of deer and boar were detected and adjudicated departmentally. Two cases of unauthorised shooting of two elephants were also detected, of them one case was adjudicated departmentally and another case was pending. 10 elephants declared rouge were killed.

Kheda Operation

No kheda operation was undertaken. Seven elephants were captured by Mela Sikar.

FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT**Procurement and Distribution of Food Grains**

Tripura being a deficit area in food grains, a substantial quantity of food grains is supplied by the Government of India to meet the deficiency. During the year the Government of India allotted 12,000 tonnes of rice and 4,800 tonnes of wheat, out of which 8,900 tonnes of rice and 3,800 tonnes of wheat were received. 2,000 tonnes of rice and 500 tonnes of wheat were awaiting delivery from the central pool when the year ended. 1,100 tonnes of rice and 500 tonnes of wheat were in transit over Indo-Pak rail route, but the consignment could not be received as in the meantime Pakistan sealed the border owing to the breaking out of Indo-Pak hostilities. Apart from import from the Central pool, procurement of rice and paddy was also undertaken locally in order to support firm prices in the surplus areas and check smuggling. The quantum of local procurement was 222 tonnes of rice and 3,440 tonnes paddy.

Food grains were supplied to the people through fair price shops against family cards. During the lean months, particularly upto the end of July, 1965, there were 172 fair price shops covering about 8,44,588 persons. 25,600 tonnes of rice, 2,670 tonnes of wheat and 464 tonnes of paddy were supplied to the people for consumption through fair price shops during the year.

In September, 1965, the Government of India sanctioned a scheme for building up of buffer stocks of essential foodstuff. The scheme aimed at building up stocks of rice, wheat, salt, edible cereals, pulses and sugar upto two months' requirements on Government account. The stocks were replenished from time to time to ensure that two months' supplies were always in hand. The existing storage accommodation was augmented by hiring private godowns. The stocks were sold to traders

in 5 selected places of the Territory. The prices for the sale of the commodities were fixed by the Government taking into account the Government issue price which was determined on "no profit and no loss" basis and a reasonable margin of profit for the traders. If, however, the prices fixed by the Government were found to be more than the market prices, the commodities were sold at the market prices and in that case, the losses were subsidised by the Government as far as practicable. An amount of Rs. 1,380/- was paid by the Government during the year on account of subsidy. The following table will show the quantity of various essential foodstuff procured to build up the buffer stocks, the quantity released for sale, and the quantity in stock as on 31.3.66 :—

Name of the food stuff.	Quantity procured during the year.	Quantity released for sale.	Quantity in stock as on 31.3.1966
1	2	3	4
1. Salt	1,800 M.T.	1,142 M.T.	658M.T.
2. Edible Oil	198 M.T.	109 M.T.	89M.T.
Viz.M.Oil			
3. Pulses	350 M.T.	144 M.T.	206 M.T.

Under the Defence of India Rules, 1962, an order fixing the maximum selling price of rice in Sadar Sub-Division was promulgated on 20.5.65. Under the said rules, another order prohibiting storage, movement, transport and sale of rice in any quantity except with a permit within Sadar Sub-Division was also promulgated on 14.6.65.

Tripura Guest Control Order, 1965 and Tripura Food (Restrictions on service of meals by catering establishments) Order, 1965 were also issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Supply of essential commodities.

The Civil Supplies Organisation took necessary steps for maintaining regular supplies of various essential commodities. This organisation regulated the import and sale of controlled commodities like Iron & Steel, Cement, Textiles, Kerosene, etc. In view of the peculiar geographical position of this Territory and difficulties of transport, trade in essential foodstuff was regulated by licences under the Tripura Foodstuff Dealers' Licencing Order, 1958. The import and distribution of essential commodities including controlled commodities were made on trade account. To meet the situation arising out of the In do-Pak conflict, the organisation undertook trading in essential foodstuffs like salt, pulses, mustard oil and wheat products to build up buffer stocks equivalent to two months' requirement.

During the year, 2,456 bundles of G.C.I. sheets and 1,485 tonnes of cement were imported, of which 1,316 bundles of G. C. I. sheets and the entire quantity of cement were distributed to the public. Cement was decontrolled from 1st January, 1966.

With a view to regulating sale of baby food, the Government issued the Baby Food (Control & Prices) order, 1966. Due to shortage in the supply of kerosene in the country, the Central Government issued Kerosene (Price Control) Order, 1966 which came into force in Tripura from 26th February, 1966 to regulate sale of kerosene at prices fixed by the competent authority. Use of kerosene for non-illumination purposes was also restricted.

Trade in textiles and yarn was regulated by licences under the Tripura State Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order, 1958 T. E. The Government also formed a Central Consumers' Vigilance Committee for cloth control with headquarters at Agartala to advise the Government about the manner in which the controls were working and to keep a watch on the distribution and the sale of mill-made cloth of controlled and

non-controlled categories and also to make recommendation to the Government for taking action for ensuring sale of all categories of cloth at reasonable prices.

The total expenditure of the organisation was Rs. 2,90 700/- as against the budget grant of Rs. 3,04,000/- during the year.

ELECTION DEPARTMENT

Proposals for delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies in Tripura were published in the gazette of India and Tripura gazette on the 23rd February, 1966 inviting objections and suggestions for consideration of the Delimitation Commission.

The electoral rolls of 15 Assembly Constituencies were intensively revised and those of 15 other Assembly Constituencies were summarily revised. The revised electoral rolls were published in draft on 31.8.65 and finally on 30.12.65.

An amount of Rs. 1,32,000/- (subject to reconciliation) was spent as against the budget grant of Rs. 1,32,000/- for preparation of electoral rolls.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

The Printing and Stationery Department continued to procure standardised forms and stationeries for all Departments of the Government from the Government of India Stores at Calcutta. The deficiency in supply was met by local purchase and local printing. Special forms standardised by the Government were printed at the Government Press. An amount of Rs. 3,00,372/- was spent for procurement of forms and stationeries from the Government of India during the year.

To cope with the increased volume of work, the Government Press continued to work in two shifts regularly. Even then, some printing Works were diverted to the private Presses in view of urgency.

Publication and distribution of the Tripura Gazette was continued as usual. All notifications and orders issued by the Government and Central Government Acts and Rules were published in the Tripura Gazette.

The priced publications of the Government were properly stored for sale to public. The proceeds of the sale of publications was to the tune of Rs. 1,500/- during the year.

As against the sum of Rs. 13,46,000/- provided in the budget for meeting the expenditure of the Organisation, a sum of Rs. 6,54,943/- was spent.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

The Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the Tripura Motor Vehicles Rules, 1954 and the Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1932 and Tax Rules, 1933 were in force in this Territory.

As usual the State Transport Authority consisting of seven members with the District Magistrate and Collector as Chairman and the Registering Authority, Motor Vehicles as the Secretary continued to function.

There are two viable units of passenger transport, viz. Tripura Bus Syndicate and Tripura Motor Owners' Association and also two viable unit of goods transport, viz. All Tripura Truck Owners' Association and M/S.Saha Brothers, Agartala.

During the year under report the passengers Bus services operated in the following routes :—

Name of the routes	Distance
1. Agartala—Narsingarh	14.49 Kilometers.
2. Agartala—Kamalpur	125.58 „
3. Agartala—Simna	45.08 „
4. Agartala—Khowai	59.57 „
5. Agartala—Udaipur	51.52 „
6. Agartala—Dharmanagar	200.64 „
7. Agartala—Sonamura	59.57 „
8. Agartala—Bishalgarh	20.93 „
9. Agartala—Ranirbazar	9.66 „
10. Agartala—Teliamura	46.49 „
11. Agartala—Belonia	104.65 „
12. Agartala—Sabroom	136.85 „
13. Agartala—Konaban	32.20 „
14. Agartala—Karimganj	265.65 „
15. Sonamura—Udaipur	32.20 „
16. Udaipur—Amarpur—Nutanbazar	51.52 „
17. Taliamura—Ampi—Amarpur	56.35 „
18. Belonia—Rajnagar—Radhanagar	51.52 „
19. Dharmanagar—Kadamtala—Pecharthal	T. E. 20.93 „
20. Dharmanagar—Patharkandi	40.25 „

The rates of bus fares are as follows :—

- (a) 5 paise per passenger per mile on black-topped roads.
- (b) 6 paise per passenger per mile on metalled roads.
- (c) 7 paise per passenger per mile on hill roads.
- (d) 10 paise per passenger per mile on katcha roads.

To serve the transport needs of the Agartala town and its neighbourhood, bus services in four routes have been introduced.

The numbers of new vehicles registered during the year were as mentioned below :—

Private Car (TRA)	—	100
Contract Carriage (TRT)	—	37
Goods Carrier (TRL)	—	94
Motor Cycle (TRM)	—	12
Trailer (TRW)	—	13
Tractor (TRQ)	—	1
Stage Carriage (TRS)	—	9
Government Van (TRV)	—	1
Total	—	267

The total number of vehicles category-wise as on 31.3.1966 stood as under :—

Private car (TRA)	—	566
Contract carriage (TRT)	—	289
Goods carrier (TRL)	—	827
Motor Cycle (TRM)	—	119
Trailer (TRW)	—	152
Tractor (TRQ)	—	31
Stage carriage (TRS)	—	237
Government Van (TRV)	—	37
Total	—	2,258

The numbers of driving licences and learners licences issued during the year were 108 and 273 respectively.

The total amount of revenue collected during the year was Rs. 2,40,000/- approximately. The expenditure for the Transport Organisation was Rs. 26,200/- as against the budget provision of Rs. 28,000/-.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

The Statistical Department continued to serve as the Central Agency for coordination, collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of all statistical data relating to different Departments of this Government.

The Joint Machine Tabulation Unit for Tripura and Manipur set up at Agartala during the year 1963-64 continued its activities in regard to processing National Sample Survey data of State Sample for Tripura and Manipur. The 20th round National Sample Survey Programme was taken up by the N. S. S Unit of this Department after completion of the 19th round programme successfully. The Annual survey of Industries (State sector) completed successfully and the work for the year 1965 was taken up. The estimates of State Income in 6 (six) commodity producing sectors, viz. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Fishery, Factory Establishment & Small enterprise, upto the year 1964-65 were prepared both at constant and current prices. The following statistical publications were brought out during the year under report :—

1. Tripura in Statistics —1963-64 ;
2. Statistical Outline —1963 & 1964 ;
3. Census of Employees —1963 ;
4. Bulletin of Tea Statistics —1964 ;
5. Quarterly Bulletin of
Economics & Statistics —Vol. XI-No. 1, 2, 3 and
Vol. XII-No. 1 and 2.

As against the budget provision of Rs. 5,71,000/- a sum of Rs. 5,48,692/- was spent during the year, the budget provision and the expenditure for plan schemes being Rs. 4,77,000/- and Rs. 4,60,470/- respectively.

O. M. & VIGILANCE DEPARTMENT

The main functions of the O. M. & Vigilance Department are to standardise the work of the ministerial staff, arranging for inspection of offices, conducting work studies, organising training of ministerial staff in Tripura, ensuring enforcement of rules, regulations and procedures in Government offices, dealing with vigilance cases and giving advice to other departments in the matter of vigilance cases.

The 'Cell' opened earlier as a part of the Department for dealing with Parliament Questions continued to function.

The other activity of this Department is to watch over the progress and expeditious disposal of pension cases in various Departments/Offices of the Government.

A committee styled as 'Committee on Administration' has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to provide over-all guidance to promote administrative efficiency.

The 'Vigilance Committee' constituted earlier under the chairmanship of the Chief Commissioner continued to function. During the year under report 173 vigilance cases were received out of which 20 cases were disposed of.

Vigilance officers and Heads of Departments periodically meet with a view to reviewing the disposal and pendency of complaints and vigilance cases dealt with in various Departments. Suspension cases are also reviewed periodically and revocation of suspension orders in deserving cases is ordered according to merit of each individual case.

PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

The Publicity Department continued to disseminate to the public information about the policies and activities of the Government and also to keep the Government informed of the reactions of the people to the Government policies and programmes as ventilated in the columns of the press.

As usual the Publicity Organisation maintained regular contact with the editors of local newspapers and the representatives of outside newspapers and news agencies. Press notes, feature articles, handouts etc. on the activities of the Government were regularly issued to the local and Calcutta press, and also to the Calcutta and Delhi stations of All India Radio. Since the out-break of hostilities with Pakistan special emphasis has been laid on defence publicity.

Weekly and fortnightly round-up of news and editorial comments of all newspapers in circulation in the Territory were prepared and press cuttings were taken and submitted to the Ministers and Secretaries of the Government.

Photographic coverage of the important public functions and important activities of various Departments were arranged. Photographs highlighting the activities of Government were issued to local and outside press for publicity purposes and some of them were enlarged for display in exhibitions.

Four folders, ten posters and eighteen handbills on cooperative movement, national solidarity, eradication of small pox, food production, defence, family planning etc. were produced and distributed throughout the Territory. As in previous years, two brochures viz. 'Tripura on the March' in English and 'Samriddhir Pathe Tripura' in Bengali were published for distribution with a view to keeping the people abreast of the achievements under the plan schemes.

85 cinema slides produced on various developmental activities of the Government and 157 cinema slides received from the Government of India were shown in the cinema houses all over the Territory. 15 radio sets were installed in the tribal areas, refugee rehabilitation and labour welfare centres.

22 hoardings on national solidarity, anti-black marketing etc. and 15 kiosks on small pox and national solidarity were produced and installed at important centres of Agartala.

45 cultural functions, 7 dramas, 6 jatras, 15 tribal dances, 3 kabigans, 3 Ramlilas, one pala kirtan, 3 Manipuri dances and 17 kathakathas were organised in different parts of the Territory under the folk entertainment programmes.

175 documentary films received from the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of the Government of India were shown by the Field Publicity Units to the people all over the Territory specially when they gathered in fairs, exhibitions and market places. 483 cinema shows were arranged during the year. Eight exhibitions on defence and development were organised by the Department during the year.

An amount of Rs. 6,08,193.02 was spent as against the budget grant of Rs. 6,78,600/- during the year.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Agartala Municipality.

The management of the Agartala Municipality continued to remain under an Administrator.

The total income of the Municipality derived from taxes, fees etc. was Rs. 3,15,947/- and the total expenditure was Rs. 4,87,226/- during the year 1965-66.

Necessary measures for the preservation of health and sanitation of the Agartala Town were taken. The general condition of health of the town population was on the whole satisfactory.

The schemes for the construction of drainage, water works and markets were continued. Major part of the main drains were completed. All feeder drains were also completed. Over all 60% work of drain construction was done. 85% work of the water works was completed. 49 stalls were constructed in Hawker's Corner at Agartala and construction of a fish and meat stall at Dhaleswar market was completed.

Grant to the extent of Rs. 1.00 lakh for the improvement of Sweepers' passages, Rs. 0.90 lakh for the construction and improvement of roads and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the improvement of the Agartala town were given to the Municipality during the year. An additional grant of Rs. 6.50 lakhs and loan of Rs. 0.50 lakh were given to the Municipality for the implementation of water works schemes during the year 1965-66.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

Animal Husbandry

Under the Non-Plan Schemes 11 Veterinary Dispensaries, 1 Mobile Veterinary Unit and 11 Stock-man Centres/Veterinary Units continued to function during the year. Under the Plan-Schemes, the existing 5 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries, 5 Stock-man Centres and 4 mobile Veterinary Units functioned during the period. One Rural Veterinary Dispensary was opened during the year under the Plan-Schemes. A brief

resume of the activities done by these Veterinary Institutions is given below :—

(a) No. of cases treated	1,37,132
(b) No. of castration done	6,931
(c) No. of inoculation done	54,487
(d) No. of epidemic report received	152
(e) No. of epidemic report attended	152

Poultry and Piggery Development Schemes

Under the Non-Plan Schemes, the Poultry Farm and the Duck Multiplication Centre continued to function. The poultry Farm was expanded from 500 layers to 1000 layers to facilitate production of more eggs and increase of breeding stock to meet the public demand. In addition, 4 Poultry Extension Centres and 4 Duck Extension Centres under the Non-Plan Schemes, 3 Poultry Extension Centres and 3 Duck Extension Centres under the Plan-Schemes functioned during the year. A brief resume of the work done under the Poultry Development Scheme is given below :—

(a) No. of eggs produced	83,550
(b) No. of eggs sold for hatching	2,000
(c) No. of eggs used for hatching	28,112
(d) No. of eggs sold for table purpose	60,993
(e) No. of breeding stock distributed	2,575

Under the Non-Plan Schemes, the Piggery Breeding Farm continued functioning. Two Piggery Units continued functioning under the Plan-Schemes.

Key Village Scheme

3 Key Village Blocks continued to function under the Non-Plan Schemes and 2 Key Village Blocks under the Plan-Schemes. A brief resume of the work done is given below :—

(a) No. of insemination done	15,246
(b) No. of semen collected	789
(c) No. of graded calves subsidised	76
(d) No. of A. I. Calves born	5,712
(e) No. of scrub bulls castrated	5,717
(f) No. of cattle vaccinated against contagious diseases within key village area	15,959

Hill Cattle Development Scheme

Under the scheme 1 Artificial Insemination Sub-Centre and 2 Artificial Insemination Subsidiary Centres were started. Achievements made under the scheme are given below :—

(a) No. of insemination done	2,071
(b) No. of A. I. Calves born	339
(c) No. of scrub bulls castrated—	1,363
(d) No. of cattle vaccinated against contagious diseases	2,379

Mass Castration

Under the scheme the number of scrub bulls castrated was 18,891.

Disease Investigation Scheme

The Disease Investigation Scheme was continued with the object of investigating the cause of disease amongst the livestock

and effecting their control. The achievements made under the Disease Investigation Scheme are given below :—

(a) No. of Faecal samples examined	3,507
(b) No. of Blood smear examined	826
(c) No. of Misc. samples examined	101
(d) No. of Postmortem conducted	473

Training

Out of 14 students continuing studies in B. V. Sc. and A. H. Course, three came out successful during the year. In addition 5 students were sent for undergoing training in B. V. Sc. & A. H. Course.

One Veterinary Assistant Surgeon obtained Diploma in Swine Husbandry and Pork Technology from Aligarh. One Veterinary Inspector completed refresher course in Artificial Insemination from the Bengal Veterinary College, Calcutta. Two Veterinary Assistant Surgeons continued Post-graduate studies in Pathology and Nutrition.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The Dairy factory at Agartala continued to function. It handled nearly 3,000 litres of milk daily. It catered to the needs of 6000 families. In addition, it also supplied milk to the different hospitals, Police units and Army units. It also continued to produce ghee and butter for the consumers. The Dairy factory was further expanded to facilitate handling of 3,700 litres of milk daily.

The scheme survey of milk pockets in the Territory was undertaken.

A cattle farm was established at Radhakishorenagar in Sadar Sub-division. The strength of the cattle in the farm was 64 (30 cows, 13 heifers and 21 bull-calves).

Under the training programme, three students—two in B.Sc. in Dairying and one in I.D.D. course were sent for training during the year.

JAIL DEPARTMENT

The existing Central Jail at Agartala and the nine sub-jails in nine Sub-divisional headquarters continued to function during the year.

The total jail population during the year was 4,906 as against 4,689 during 1964-65, the daily average being 495.21. Of the total jail inmates, 1,076 were convicts, 19 detenus and 3,811 undertrial prisoners. 11 convicts admitted during the year were sentenced for over two years for commission of crimes, viz. robbery, dacoity, murder etc. 58 convicts were released under the remission system as against 59 during 1964-65. Four convicts were released under the rules for shortening of sentences of prisoners. The maximum remission earned by a convict was 87 days. 19 offenders were released on probation with supervision under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.

The general health of the prisoners was satisfactory. Only two undertrial prisoners died in two sub-jails. In the Central Jail at Agartala, a hospital continued to function.

The scheme for the education of prisoners was continued. Regular moral teaching and religious discourses were also arranged in the jails with a view to improving the mental

outlook of the prisoners. Facilities for in-door and out-door game and also for social and cultural programmes were provided to the jail inmates.

In the work-shop at the Central Jail at Agartala the prisoners were trained in various trades, viz. weaving, tailoring, carpentry, bamboo and cane works, Ambar spinning, book craft, wheat grinding, oil milling. Besides, gardening, agriculture, poultry, bee-keeping, etc. were taught to the prisoners. The bamboo and cane products of the Central Jail were of high quality and sold in the market as usual.

The total income during the year out of the jail products through various jail industries was Rs. 38,117/-. As against the budget provision of Rs. 5,03,000/- an expenditure of Rs. 4,16,599/- was incurred for the administration of the jails.

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